

of Sir Evan Nepean as Secretary of the Admiralty, during the long period of our naval glory in the revolutionary war, know that a humane, honest, and intelligent man would have been lost to himself and his country. The actual neglect was the Crown Clerk's, but it would have been thrown back from the inferior on the principal, according to the manner of popular justice; and, doubtless, if Evan had made the inquiry the night before, which he made in his waking hour in the morning, the reprieve would not have suffered the hazards of delay. The inadvertence, slight as it was, would have been his ruin. Here then, at least, the "dignus vindice nodus," the sufficient reason, the want of which was pleaded with such effect in the crowd of popular narratives, was fully furnished. We can scarcely conceive a more satisfactory ground for an interference with the course of nature.

From the Maine Democrat. FEDERAL DODGING.

We have invariably represented, and we firmly believe, that the Whig party are struggling to give a new lease of existence to the United States Bank. This would be the end of all their toils; the consummation of their dearest hopes. But the party which supports the Bank will not submit the question to a fair trial. After drilling their forces for a long time, and practising all manner of party maneuvering—they dodge the final issue. Conscious of their weakness as a "Bank Party," they practice the most pitiful evasions, and skulk from open trial. They fear to come out in open day and proclaim their true and distinctive principles. They, with their idol, have fallen before the strength of the Democracy, and have grown shy, cautious and hypocritical in consequence. A few weeks since, the New York Federal merchants declared in open manifesto their principles of "the possession of property is the proof of merit," and pledged themselves to battle for a United States Bank, on which they ground their hopes of rearing up an American Aristocracy. They were then excited by the spirit of party, to madness and desperation. In the moment of phrensy, they made known their true principles without disguise. The most abhorrent and oft defeated Federal doctrines were put forth, and the party openly took its ancient and aristocratic garb. Dogmas, deriding the doctrine of equal political rights, were promulgated. We rejoiced at again defeating them under their true principles.

But the party which for the moment made itself so distinct and formidable, has retreated back into "non committal" policy. The disguise which seemed stripped off and thrown aside, is now resumed. The party now fear the "true issue."

For a short period the whigs were in a com-
plaint of "disguise," appeared in the original garb of Federalism. But the fever of the brain soon subsided and they now steal back into their past practiced hypocrisy.

The Committee which went all the way to Washington, drunk exhilarating gas, and while under its excitement made a ludicrous exhibition of their real character, and published their whole Federal creed. But as the fumes escaped, long practiced deception and studied caution returned.

The New York American, by far the most able of the Federal Journals, now counsels the Federal party not to "stake the success of their political, upon financial doctrines," to "keep clear of a National Bank as a party rallying point."

This looks like dodging the question. The Federal party will now like moles, work under the ground. Their sole party object is, to establish a United States Bank. This we wish the Democracy to distinctly remember—and we will eat our own words willingly, should it prove otherwise.

But the whigs will not now attempt to gain their object in open day and by a fair match of strength. They know the strength of democracy and their own weakness too well to submit the issue to a fair trial, and abide the result. The democratic party must therefore be ready to meet and vanquish Federalism under every imposing name and deceitful guise it may put on. Every passion which the whigs can rouse will be tempted. Local jealousy and division will be attempted. Threats will be freely used, and bribes proffered, and all will point to one end. The whole mine of cunning and device will be explored and ransacked, and every available weapon will be brought forth and placed in the hands of some minion of Nicholas Biddle. The whole sun of Federal bribes and threats—the end of all party sophistry and whig cunning will be the same. The people will understand and defeat the whole game. THE OLD FEDERAL GUIDE BOARD WILL STILL POINT—

THE WAY TO A U. S. BANK.

The whole people will read this hand writing, and doom the Belsazzar Biddle and his attendants to destruction.

If the whigs will go into the canvass with any degree of spirit, we will show them a majority next September that will make them stare. Let them do their worst on Democracy, and it is all the better for us. Just let the "old Portland" lead off in abusing the people and the administration of their choice, and the success of our cause is insured beyond all evil. The other whig papers will readily echo abuse from the city, and so help arouse the democracy to a sense of their duty.

Even the Kennebec Gazette—the most stupid of all the whig press, can do some good in the crisis. It sits through good times with

owl like indifference, mourning and dozing. But its dolorous notes are ever sent abroad on the wings of the tempest. Let the heavens become obscured with blackness, and the winds rave, and this most sleepy of all the "seven sleepers" will add to the horror. The other whig Journals have cried "wolf" so often that little notice is taken of them.

We wish this heat to be put up to full speed. Let the whigs run fast as they can, and we promise them Democrats will run faster.

The Boston Riot.—Nineteen persons have been had up before the Police Court in Boston, during the past week, charged with being concerned in the Riot on Sunday, the 11th inst. but from the report of the trial it is hard determining which of the parties was at fault. The sacking of the houses, and destroying the beds and furniture of the unoffending Irish, is a most scandalous affair, and the perpetrators, if they can be found, should be dealt with as they deserve.

A meeting of gentlemen was held in Boston to consider what measures should be taken for the relief of the sufferers, at which a Committee was chosen from whose Report we extract the following:—

Total amount of loss estimated at over \$3000. It will be understood that in the above statement we do not include the injury done to the various buildings by the breaking of doors and windows. This loss must be very heavy and will fall upon the owners of houses.

In regard to peculiar cases of suffering we can state that they are numerous. Twenty-nine families have been more or less afflicted by this lawless attack upon their homes. There are, at least, one hundred and twenty-two individuals composing these families, seventy-nine of whom are women and children, and the greater part of these have been deprived of all clothing, save those articles they happened to be wearing at the time of attack. Many individuals have not a single article of property now remaining. We feel it to be our duty to mention some of the most flagrant cases which have fallen under our notice.

A very worthy, and unoffending citizen, was sitting in his chamber, engaged in reading, when the noise of the rioters drew him to the window. He had just time enough to run down stairs and to bolt the door, when it was assailed and in a few moments broken open. Every thing in that house is now in ruins. Not a single article escaped, for so determined upon destruction were the assailants, that even a cooking-stove was thrown down and broken in pieces. Every bed in the house was cut open and the contents thrown into the streets. The occupant of the rooms lost over \$200 in cash, the rioters seizing the money.

Another person, who likewise had taken no part of which was in specie, and all his furniture. This man was honest and aged, and while defending his property, was seized and dragged to prison, as a rioter. After remaining there twenty-four hours, he was discharged.

In the discharge of our duty of investigation it seemed to us that at times, a kind of vindictiveness was displayed which we could hardly have supposed, to have existed in this community had not the proofs of it been before our eyes.

Clothing was in many places found torn into shreds; the newly made shoes of a shoemaker, had been cut in pieces; tables, chairs, leather, crockery, &c. &c. had been thrown into one confused mass. There was likewise as we have already stated, a disposition on the part of the rioters to take money. An honest laborer was robbed of \$452 which he kept in a box at home, the result of many years' earnings. As a last example of the melancholy effects of this affair, we further state that a tailor, his wife and child, were deprived literally of every thing, the husband being in Charlestown during the whole of the riot. Not merely was their clothing destroyed, but likewise the dresses belonging to his employers were wantonly torn up.

In conclusion, we feel it to be our solemn duty to state that the great majority of the sufferers knew nothing about the funeral which had taken place, or of the fact that any disturbance had arisen between any classes of our citizens, until a very few moments before their own dwellings were attacked.

They conclude by recommending that measures be taken to remunerate them in part for their loss, by subscription, which it is to be hoped will be done immediately.

Speculation and Production.

The last three years have been eventful periods in the history of civil and political economy; and it would be well for every one to review the occurrences which have taken place, candidly and carefully, and mark well the results.

The present pressure of the times are well calculated to make even the thoughtless pause and enquire into the causes which have produced them. In doing this, it will not be necessary to go into the arena of politics, or scold at this or that party, as being the remote or proximate causes of the trouble. This we leave for those who delight in such warfare. But we may nevertheless turn the attention of our readers to one very important cause of much of the present difficulties. It is the increase of Speculators and the decrease of Producers.

When in 1845, the splendid fortunes were floating about; dazzling the beholders and apparently beckoning every one to stretch out the hand and take them, hundreds and hundreds left the farm and the workshop—and launched into the abyss of speculation—it might have been foretold, and was foretold that although a few might better their condition, the public at large would reap

the bitter fruits which must inevitably result from a diminution of production. Incidental causes may have occurred to hasten this result, but it would nevertheless have come. It must be laid down as a truth as firm and as durable as Nature herself, that "all the means of human enjoyment and all the accumulation of wealth are the products of human labor." If then you diminish human labor, you directly diminish the comforts of life—the enjoyments of life, and the accumulation of wealth, and the more you diminish the more severe must be the remedy.

The only way left for us now is to wheel about, conform to the times. Kick pride and extravagance out of doors—off coat and go to work. Do something. Produce something. Be patient—long suffering—cheerful and good natured. It is true provisions are scarce and money scarce, and no doubt there are some needy scourge in every neighborhood to take the advantage and harass his brother mortal. But "don't give up the ship." Learn prudence from the pressure of the times. Remember the lessons of the past, and our word for it, by so doing you will die a wiser if not a richer man than you otherwise would.—Maine Farmer.

Questions and Answers.

What is the average crop of Ruta Baga, to the acre, on land well manured and taken care of, in Maine?

Answer. 600 bushels—each bushel weighing 64 pounds, after being well cleared of tops, dirt, and small roots. Much greater crops have often been produced; say from one to two thousand bushels to the acre, or at that rate on smaller lots.

What are they worth, ton for ton, or pound for pound, for stock, compared with good English hay, corn, potatoes, apples, &c.?

A. When properly fed out, they may save hay, pound for pound; because if given in any considerable quantities, stock may be kept in good condition, if poor hay, or even straw be added. They are worth more than potatoes in equal weight; and as much as apples, and less liable to decay. To keep a creature in decent flesh, with hay, five bushels of Ruta Baga are equal to a bushel of meal.

What kind of stock is it best and most profitable to feed them to?

A. All kinds: horses and swine not excepted. If they refuse them at first, let them become hungry, and they will soon eat them well. I have wintered swine on them, in a raw state. They are worth for them certainly as much as potatoes—and are most excellent for sheep.

What is the cost to raise them, per bushel, compared with potatoes?

A. Much less: as they yield much more on a given quantity of land; their seed and planting cost less; their hoeing more; and their leaves pay the harvesting.

Are they not more exhausting to the land from the soil than by most other crops. I think no one ought to object to having a large crop, because it takes more from the soil than an inferior one; but it should be known that Indian corn will not grow well the next year after a large crop of ruta baga, as each require from the soil similar qualities.

More hereafter, in relation to Ruta Baga, from N. B. Sow from the first to the middle of June.—ib.

How to Improve a Poor Farm.

Richard A. Leonard, of Middle-town, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of his manner of improving worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year; and we regret that from the great accumulation of matter on hand, we cannot give this letter in detail. We abstract of material facts.

Mr. Leonard came into possession of 90 acres of cultivated, but exhausted land, in May, 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to \$550.68; in 1834 the sale amounted to 718.05; in 1835 to \$1,125.04; and in 1836, notwithstanding the unfavorable seasons, and the failure of most of his staple crops, to \$1,166.13—thus more than doubling its products, by judicious management in three years. His expenditure during the last year, for labor, dung and freight, amounted to \$254.72—thus leaving him a net profit on his farm of \$911.41—more than \$10 per acre per annum. We will quote Mr. L.'s statement of the means he adopted to thus double the fertility of his soil.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye or twenty of corn per acre; and as I had no other income but what I could make upon this poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was in vain to attempt improvement without manure, so I contrived to get about 400 loads a year, 300 of which I made in the following manner. I have many loads of inferior quality. I cart about 100 loads of this into my barn yard, and by yarding my cart upon it through the season, contrive to increase it to 200 loads; I also cart about 50 loads to my bog pen, on which I keep my hogs the year round. In this way I get 100 loads more, which is excellent for potatoes, corn, &c., and as my farm is situated near the bay, I obtain from New-York, annually, from 50 to 75 loads of the best stable dung, at about one dollar per load on delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c. make up the 400 loads. By this treatment I find my land improves rapidly, and my income in like proportion. But I am loth to say there are many farmers among us who are still pursuing the old and killing system, scarcely making both ends meet. I might say something concerning the beneficial result of underdraining, and of lime as a manure, but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy example of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well managed, may be rendered more productive than many a good farm now under a bad management.—Cult.

The numerous meetings of the mercantile classes, convened in almost every town and village of any note in the U. S. to pledge their support to those banks, which would consent to sacrifice their obligations to the community by refusing to pay their notes, have been followed in numerous instances, by meetings of the people, whose voices have been heard in quite different tones. The following are among the resolutions passed at a recent popular meeting in Philadelphia. A similar meeting in Baltimore, numerously attended adopted resolutions of similar character, and not behind this in expressions of hostility to banking corporations.

"Resolved, That banking institutions are a moral and political evil—they administer to the gambling propensities of the sordid and unprincipled, who to grow rich without labor—at one moment inflating the country by reckless expansion—in the next prostrating it by equal contraction—that the comfort of individuals, the happiness of the people, the prosperity of the nation, and the independence of the government, imperatively require the entire prostration of the system.

Resolved, That we clearly perceive the object of the U. S. Bank and the banks to be to issue a flood of paper, thereby to raise the price of their stock so as to enable speculators immediately connected with them to sell out at an advance, and with the means thus acquired, to pay off the incumbrances brought upon them by their gambling transactions, depreciating the national currency so that they may get possession of it to satisfy their British and other foreign creditors.

Resolved, That the supremacy of the constitution and of the laws, must be maintained at all hazards; that their power must be applied in the case of defaulting banks, as it has been heretofore applied to defaulting individuals, and that these institutions must be taught that they are bound to respect and to obey the laws, and we hereby demand the consolidated authorities of the country promptly to enforce the same.

Dr. Webster's Bible.—As various opinions have been entertained, even by our learned men, respecting the propriety of amending the common version of the Scriptures; and as common English readers may not know the reasons which call for some alterations, it may be useful to state a few of the facts which justify an attempt to correct and purify the language of this version.

1. In the common version, some expressions were introduced, which are now universally considered ungrammatical. Thus which for who, referring the persons, is never admitted into modern writing—all persons agree that which should never be used to represent a person.—Our farther which art in heaven," is not now good English; which should be who.

The word his applied to things is not grammatical—"The fruit tree yielding seed after his kind," is not good English.

The word shall is used where will ought to be used, in a multitude of passages, probably in more than a thousand.

Should is sometimes used for would, but most improperly, according to established usage.

An hundred is not good English.

2. Many words, in the common version have, in modern use, entirely lost the signification which they have in this version; and some of them certainly, if not all, are unintelligible to the common English reader. It is doubtful whether the word leasing [Ps. 4. 2.] is generally understood. The word carriage, as used in the Bible is not understood. The expression fenced city, misleads young persons; and chap ter is a word now disused. The word conversation now signifies mutual discourse; in the Bible, it never has that signification. The word prevent now signifies to stop, or hinder from taking place; in the Bible it has a very different meaning, and it is doubtful whether in the sixteen passages in which it occurs, it is intelligible to one reader in a hundred.

There are some words which are intelligible to most readers, but which are used in different senses; and the proper signification in the Bible may be easily mistaken. Thus the most common meaning of discover, as now used, is to find or come to the knowledge of what was before unknown. But in most of the passages in which it is used in the Bible, this is not the signification—the sense is to uncover or reveal.

The word bid may not be wholly unintelligible, as used in the Scriptures; yet it is generally used for command that young persons may mistake its meaning, when it is used for invite.

The word trade as used in the Bible does not express the true idea of the original.

Meat is so generally used for flesh in modern times, that it may be misunderstood; for in Scripture it signifies food in general. Dr. Campbell makes a similar remark.

Wit, wit and wot are obsolete so is deal, as used in the Bible.

Surely, in the common version, is used in a sense obsolete.

Cunning is now used in a sense different from that in the Bible, in which it signifies skill, in a good sense.

The phrase God speed is neither grammar nor sense.

These examples may suffice.

3. There are some errors in the present version which require correction they are so obvious that we need not dwell upon them.

ous that no man of learning pretends to deny the fact. See Gen. 2:13; Deut. 1:1; Matt. 23:24; 1 Cor. 4:4. By rendering the Hebrew Cushi by Ethiopia, the translators have placed Ethiopia in Asia, in several passages, when in fact there was no country so called in Asia, and it is very certain that the writers of the Scripture had no knowledge of any such word. The elements of the word are not found in the Hebrew or the other language of Asia. The translators made the mistake by following the Greek copy of the Septuagint, instead of the Hebrew.

These and many other errors and faults in the common version, Dr. Webster has corrected; and it is believed, very much to the satisfaction of those who have examined his edition of the Bible.

It may be remarked that several of the passages above referred to, the translators err by deviating from the older versions, made in the reign of Elizabeth which were correct. They altered what was correct and made it incorrect. This is the fact in Gen. 2:13 and in Matt. 23:24.

It may be further remarked that the American Bible Society are sending Bibles abroad which differ in the translation of certain passages. The French copy which they have published is correct in several passages, in which our common version is incorrect. Some of the versions above cited furnish examples.

In these brief remarks no particular notice will be taken of many words and phrases in the common version which decency forbids to be entered in company; the utterance of which disturb family devotion: the insertion of which in another book would preclude it from families and libraries; and the use of which in the Bible is inconsistent with the refinement and decorum of the present age.—Religious Intelligencer.

Some of the federal papers are recommending that at the coming session of Congress their party remain passive, and propose no measure for the relief of the country. They show their wisdom—for as they could not propose any measure calculated to secure that end, without confessing, at the same time, the errors of their past course, they had better leave the duty to be performed by those who have steadily opposed the policy which has brought the country into its present condition. If the federal party shall pursue such a course, in good faith, there is reason to believe judicious measures will be adopted to restore affairs to a sound and healthy condition.—East Argus.

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cal character of patriots now, we before—and at least are overrunning the country now, was ing the last war, ber of admiring to induce its publi to the Islands of benefit. These if not in so many on the Militia of line—and yet, if be the first to denounce the Militia. Much on this point, and zens feel the indignation, it may be yet they are yet and their worksho conflict, to which whole strength of It is very easy to up in paper—but and important ac was by the frame withdrawn from gress.

If the trial was for violent in answer, and care of the boundary the the foot of the E the willing to give territory to secure would no sooner they would vote to would not do, if question depended their vocation, an ought not to instate the final adjustment state and general duty to take. W of a decided chan neither federal pa will have any ager War men in pear are always a mis need, and if they stance of their rig straying them by u extremity.

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